



# Monitoring anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> (and CH<sub>4</sub>) emissions

From science to operational services

Glen Peters (CICERO, Norway) 1/03/2023

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# Estimating fossil CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (bottom-up, inventory-based)

Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are generally estimated from statistical (activity) data

- Tonnes of coal *times* emission per unit coal
- (reality is a bit more complex...)

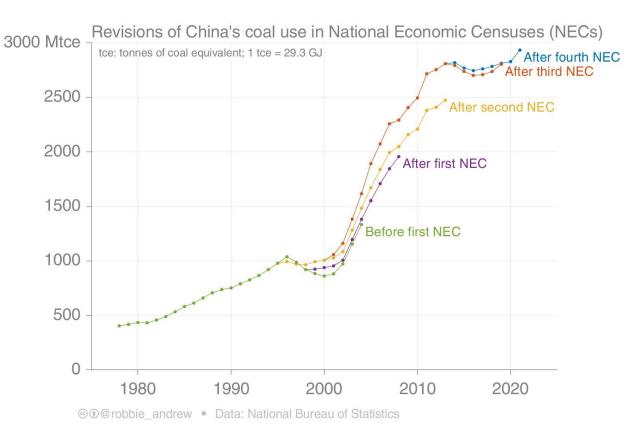
We (think) we can estimates country-level fossil  $CO_2$  emissions to within a few percent!

### We have some uncertainties:

- Are we sure our estimates are accurate?
- Do all countries have equally good estimates?
- What about smaller scales (cities, facilities)?

Land CO<sub>2</sub> fluxes and CH<sub>4</sub> are *way* more complex...

What about using observations instead?



Update of Korsbakken et al (2016)



## Estimating CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (top-down, observation-based)

Could we use observations to estimate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?

• Not so simple...

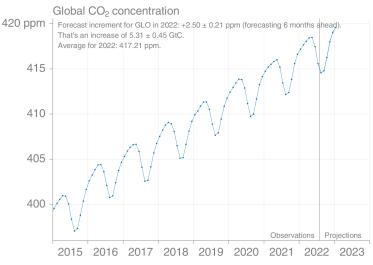
CO<sub>2</sub> is long-lived and has complex interactions:

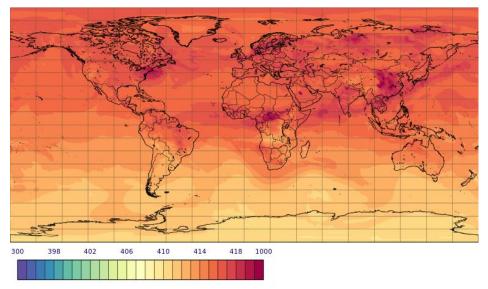
- CO<sub>2</sub> comes from a variety of time periods
- CO<sub>2</sub> comes from a variety of sources (fossil, biogenic)
- We breath out CO<sub>2</sub>, plants breath CO<sub>2</sub> in (respiration)

We monitor over large areas (countries) and specific time periods (annual)

Observations may be at specific locations & different temporal resolutions

The value of  $CO_2$  observations only comes when linked to other observations and models...



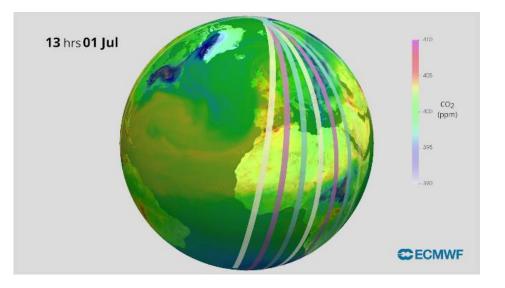


Total column of carbon dioxide [ppmv] for Thursday 28 November 2019. (Credit: Copernicus Atmosphere Monitoring Service, ECMWF)



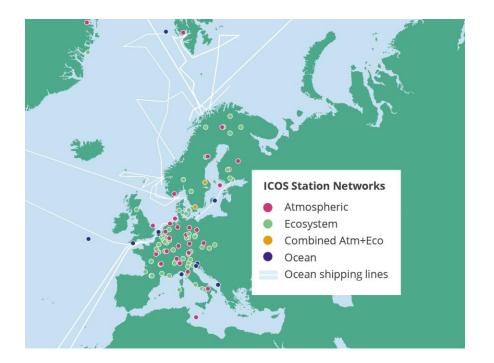
## Each observation is one more piece in the complex puzzle





Satellites provide continuous and broad coverage, but at specific locations, at specific times, in specific conditions.

Other observations are essential to provide calibration, fill gaps, provide complementary information (e.g., a fixed site measuring fluxes), complementary methods, etc





## A model is needed to reconcile all the observations!

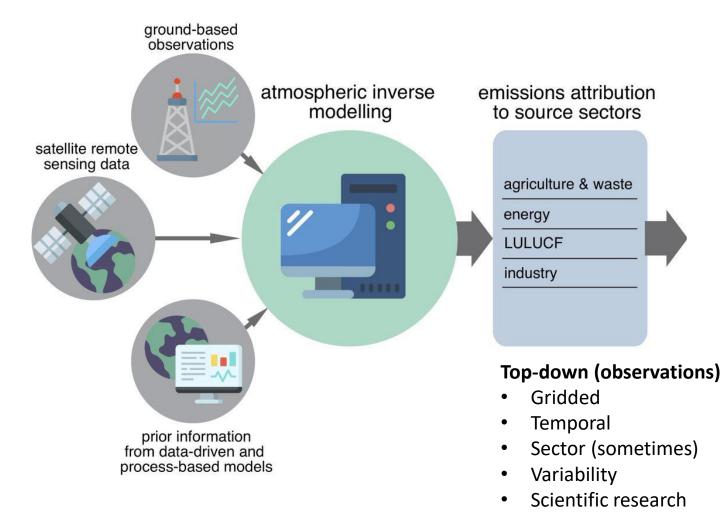


Figure by Rona Thompson (NILU)



## Two methods to estimate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

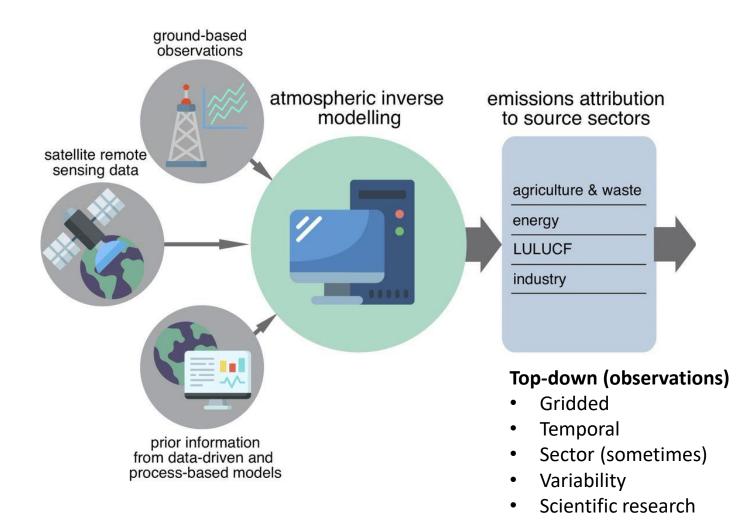


Figure by Rona Thompson (NILU)

#### NGHGIs



#### **Bottom-up (inventory)**

- Country (generally)
- Annual
- Sector
- Averaged
- Official reporting



## Two methods to estimate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

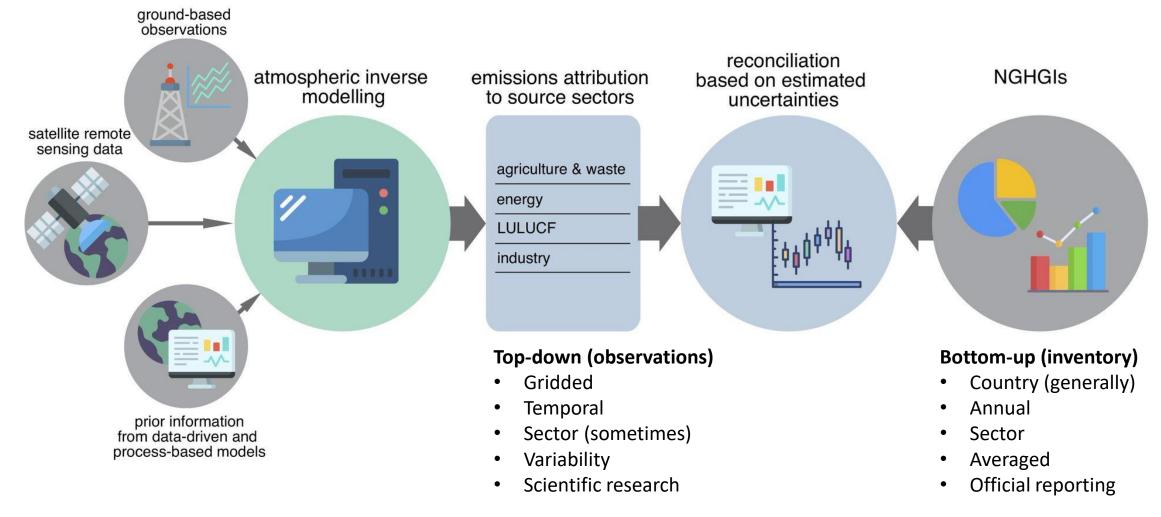
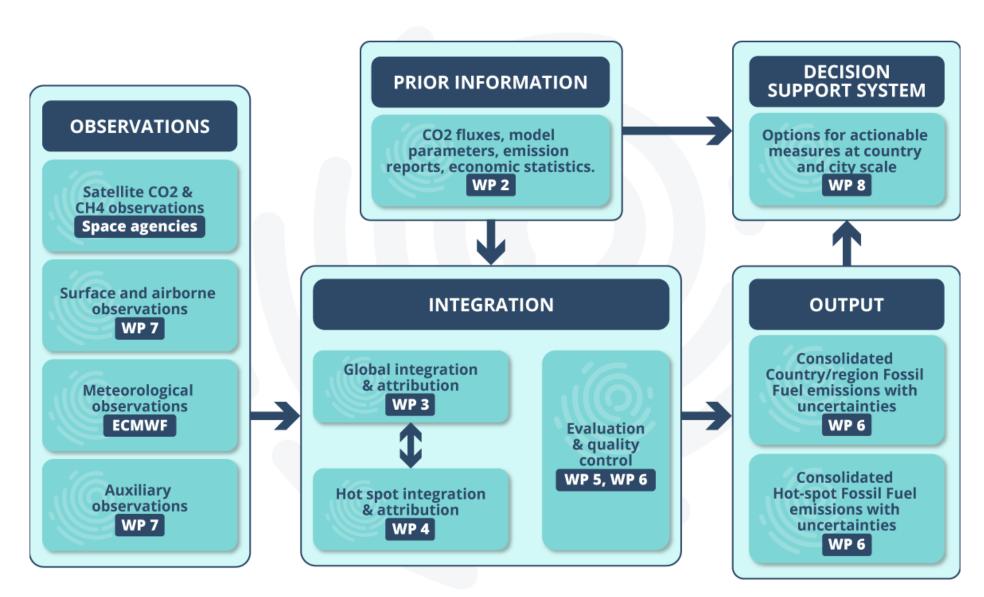


Figure by Rona Thompson (NILU)



## **CoCO2**: Developing CO<sub>2</sub> monitoring & verification support (CO2MVS)





## The challenges across scales

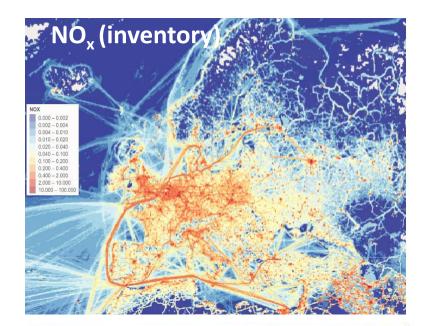
Many applications of inventory- and observation-based estimates are country level

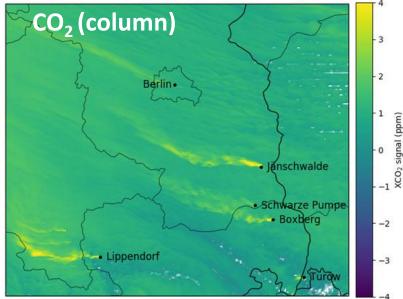
• What can be done at the city-level?

City-level leads to new challenges:

- Inventories with high spatial and temporal detail
  - Confidential data, system boundary issues, etc
- Strong observation network
  - Depending on city location, structure, etc, different observations / methods may work better
- Point sources require methods to detect plumes against the background
  - An isolated power station versus an industrial facility within a city

An active area of research is how best to reconcile different types of inventory- and observation-based estimates across scales







## User engagement for co-designed user services

## **Decision Support System**

How to take the complex information generated from observations and models into a format that is useful to the user community?

- What information is needed and in what format?
- What questions are users trying to answer?
- What observations and methods can answer particular questions

Please comment on the CoCO2 Decision Support Blueprint: <u>https://coco2-project.eu/node/355</u>



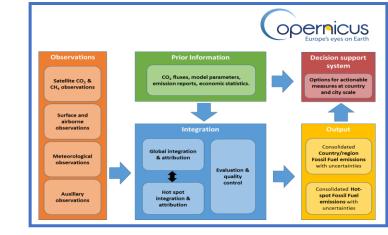


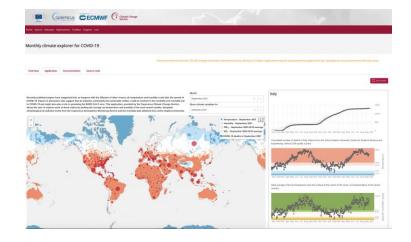






**United Nations** Framework Convention on Climate Change









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## A model is needed to reconcile all the observations!

